



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

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SECTION

PAGE

I	GENERAL	1
II	PREVENTIVE MEDICINE	5
III	SUPPLY	6
IV	NARCOTIC CONTROL	9
V	WELFARE	9
VI	SOCIAL SECURITY	17
VII	MEMORANDUM TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT	18

SECTION I

GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

11 - 16 April

DATE	FILE NO.	SUBJECT	TO	FROM
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
Apr. 16	Kai-hatsu No. 338	Re: Prohibition of appropriating allowance for extra hour duties.	Governor, Saga Prefecture	Chief Accounts Section
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Apr. 11	Ei-hatsu No. 379	Re: Removal of the control of industrial chemicals for sterilization of water supplied by the water facilities.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
Apr. 11	Ei-hatsu No. 381	Re: Extermination of rodents and insects harmful to health.	"	"
Apr. 11	Ei-hatsu No. 382	Re: Unofficial showing of national grant-in-aid for expenses on extermination of rodents and insects for fiscal year 1949-50.	"	"
Apr. 12	Ei-hatsu No. 383	Re: Extra-ordinary allotment of paper for manufacturing flycide-paper spread with DDT.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
Apr. 12	Ei-hatsu No. 384	Re: Extension of the term for completion of construction works of sewerage of Ashiya City.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
Apr. 13	Ei-hatsu No. 386	Re: Forwarding the roster of the successful candidates for the examination for nutritionists in fiscal year 1948-49.	All pre- fectural governors.	"
Apr. 15	Ei-hatsu No. 395	Re: Adjustment of administrative structure of environmental sanitation.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
Apr. 16	Ei-hatsu No. 401	Re: Simultaneous control on indication on label of special dietary use.	All pre- fectural governors.	"
Apr. 16	Ei-hatsu No. 404	Re: Measures for and investigation into shell-fish toxication cases.	"	"
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Apr. 11	I-hatsu No. 391	Re: Distribution of gasoline for dental treatment.	"	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau.

DATE	FILE NO.	SUBJECT	TO	FROM
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Medical Affairs Bureau

Apr. 12	I-hatsu No. 393	Re: Filing the monthly report on hospitals.	All pre- fectural governors	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau and Disease Prevention Bureau
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Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

Apr. 12	Yaku-hatsu No. 636	Re: Allotment of the specified distribution goods.	All pre- fectural governors	Director Pharmaceu- tical and Supply Bureau
Apr. 13	Yaku-hatsu No. 644	Re: Documents on disposition of rejected articles among the manufactured goods, such as sulfanilamides, etc.	"	"
Apr. 15	Yaku-hatsu No. 659	Re: Distribution of imported white petrolatum.	"	"
Apr. 14	Yaku-shu No. 270	Re: Questions on the enforce- ment of the Control Law on the Business of Poison and Powerful Agent. "	"	"

Social Affairs Bureau

Apr. 11	Sha-hatsu No. 645	Re: Providing artificial eyes under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Nagasaki Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Apr. 11	Sha-hatsu No. 647	Re: Allotment of rubber goods for the social work agencies.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
Apr. 11	Sha-hatsu No. 648	Re: Special allocation of relief commodities from IARA.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
Apr. 12	Sha-hatsu No. 652	Re: Establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Yamaguchi Pref.	"
Apr. 12	Sha-hatsu No. 653	Re: Summary sheet on the second national-wide simultaneous investigation over the state of protec- tion for the protected under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Mie Pref.	"
Apr. 12	Sha-hatsu No. 654	Re: Payment of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law to those who have been accommodated in the asylum for the aged.	Governor, Tochigi Pref.	"

DATE	FILE NO.	SUBJECT	TO	FROM
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
Apr. 12	Sha-hatsu No. 655	Re: Readjustment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hiroshima Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Apr. 14	Sha-hatsu No. 677	Re: Extra-ordinary allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
Apr. 14	Sha-hatsu No. 678	Re: Allocation of LARA relief commodities for the disaster sufferers.	Governor, Yamanashi Pref.	"
Apr. 14	Sha-hatsu No. 679	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governors, Aomori and 16 other prefectures.	"
Apr. 15	Sha-hatsu No. 680	Re: Solatia to the victims of an accident caused by the Occupation Forces.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
Apr. 15	Sha-hatsu No. 682	Re: Provisional payment of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"
Apr. 15	Sha-hatsu No. 683	Re: Licensing the protective institutions under the provision of Article 7 of the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kagoshima Pref.	"
Apr. 15	Sha-hatsu No. 686	Re: Approval on creation of Tokushima Prefectural Branch of the National Relief Association, Foundational Juridical Person.	Governor, Tokushima Pref.	"
Apr. 15	Sha-hatsu No. 689	Re: Consolidation of the woman welfare agencies.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
Apr. 16	Sha-hatsu No. 697	Re: Approval on creation of the Kokura City Social Work Association, Foundational Juridical Person.	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"
Apr. 16	Sha-hatsu No. 698	Re: Application for special allocation of gasoline for transportation.	Governor, Shiga Pref.	"
Apr. 16	Sha-hatsu No. 699	Re: Licensing of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
Apr. 16	Sha-hatsu No. 700	Re: Allotment of chemical goods for operation of the work providing agencies.	Governors, Nagano and 9 other pref.	"
Apr. 16	Sha-hatsu No. 701	Re: Allotment of coke for operation of the work providing agencies.	Governor, Niigata Pref.	"

DATE	FILE NO.	SUBJECT	TO	FROM
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
Apr. 11	Sha-otsu-hatsu, No. 93	Re: Allotment of petroleum products for maintenance and administration of the work providing agencies.	All prefectural governors	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Apr. 12	Sha-otsu-hatsu, No. 95	Re: Collection of contributions under Article 5 of the Social Work Law.	"	"
Apr. 15	Sha-otsu-hatsu, No. 97	Re: Spread of the consumer's livelihood cooperative association by occupation.	"	"
Apr. 16	Sha-otsu-hatsu, No. 98	Re: Extra-ordinary allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	"	"
April 16	Sha-otsu-hatsu, No. 99	Re: Allocation of relief commodity (vegetable seeds) from LARA.	"	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
Apr. 11	Ji-hatsu No. 331	Re: Filing the report on situations of the exhibition of photographs of repatriated orphans and war-orphans, and filing the settlement of accounting of expenses on that.	Governors, Chiba & 19 other pref.	Director, Children's Bureau
Apr. 11	Ji-hatsu No. 333	Re: A settlement of accounting of national grant-in-aid for expenses on institutions of the day-nurseries and the mothers' homes for fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors, Hokkaido & 38 other prefs.	"
Apr. 13	Ji-hatsu No. 335	Re: Questions and answers on application of the Child Welfare Law.	All pre-fectural governors.	"
Apr. 16	Ji-hatsu No. 348	Re: Connection with the private organizations on execution of the child welfare week for fiscal year 1949-50.	"	"
Apr. 16	Ji-hatsu No. 349	Re: Partial amendment of the constitution of the Odawara Shonen-en (Minors' Home), Foundational Juridical Person.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>				
Apr. 11	Ho-hatsu No. 23	Re: Imposition of taxes upon the increased employer's burden among subscription fees of health insurance.	All pre-fectural governors: Chairmen of Boards of Directors of Health Insurance Associations	Director, Insurance Bureau

Insurance Bureau

Apr. 15	Ho-hatsu No. 24	Re: Notice on the business conference of chiefs of the Insurance Sections and the branch offices of social insurance.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Insurance Bureau
Apr. 16	Ho-hatsu No. 25	Re: Amendment, etc., of a certificate of subscription of health insurance.	"	"
Apr. 16	Ho-hatsu No. 26	Re: Recommendation of the candidates for the 8th term students of the training school in social insurance.	"	"

Repatriation Relief Agency

Apr. 13	En-shi No. 405	Re: Execution of the repatriation relief campaign of love.	"	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Apr. 13	En-shi No. 410	Re: Request for investigation into those who desire to join a colony among the repatriates from abroad.	Governors, Hokkaido & 6 prefectures in Tohoku District.	"
Apr. 15	En-go No. 416	Re: Repatriation of Mrs. Mitsu Yamamoto from Formosa to Japan Proper.	Governor, Mie Pref.	"
Apr. 15	En-go No. 421	Re: Strengthening of measures for emergency relief after re-commencement of repatriation work.	All prefectural governors.	"

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Smallpox

Recently two outbreaks of smallpox have occurred in Japan, one in Fukuoka Prefecture and one in Osaka. In each case the outbreak first started in Koreans and in one case, at least, there is highly presumptive evidence that the family of the first case had entered Japan illegally.

In Fukuoka Prefecture there have been a total of 13 cases since 1 April of which eight occurred in Fukuoka City, four in Moji and one in Omuta. In addition, one imported case occurred in a Japanese sailor returning from Pusan, Korea. The Omuta patient had been in Fukuoka just two weeks prior to the onset of the disease. The cases in Fukuoka have been scattered throughout the city, whereas those in Moji were localized in one area.

In Osaka, 15 cases have been reported since 22 April, of which 12 were confined to a small, circumscribed area, while the two others occurred at no great distance away.

Public Health Officers are urged to be on the alert for any suspicious or presumptive cases of smallpox or for any unexplained deaths, fevers or eruptions, especially in infants and children and particularly in black-market areas and areas where there are considerable numbers of Koreans or Chinese, with opportunity for unregistered or illegal entrants to come and go.

Venereal Disease Control - Serological Tests for Syphilis

Inspection trips to various prefectures reveal that the diagnosis of syphilis is often made on the basis of two precipitation-type serologic tests (usually the Murata and Ide tests).

Comparative studies of the various precipitation tests carried out by the National Institute of Health with the co-operation of the United States Army 406th Medical General Laboratory indicate that the Murata, Ide and Hokken (or Kitasato) tests respond with satisfactory sensitivity to syphilitic reagin but do not demonstrate adequate specificity for syphilis. The results of this study show that these precipitation tests are more sensitive than the standard United States Army Kahn test but gave more false positive reactions. (The Meinicke test appeared to be unsatisfactory because of its relative insensitivity and non-specificity and should not be used). The danger of relying on positive precipitation tests alone to establish a diagnosis of syphilis is apparent, especially in prenatal, premarital and other apparently healthy people.

Since the precipitation tests are very sensitive even though they may not be adequately specific for syphilis, they should be employed as a screening test and those found to have a positive or doubtful reaction should be regarded as suspects rather than syphilitics. These suspects should be followed up with an adequate history, a complete physical examination and a confirmatory Wasserman test to form a basis upon which the diagnosis can be made. The history and physical examination should not be done perfunctorily but should be carried out with a view to determining whether the positive serological result is due to syphilis or to some non-syphilitic condition like respiratory infection, leprosy, malaria, infectious mononucleosis, vaccinia (following smallpox vaccination) etc. It must be borne in mind that many infectious disease may produce a transiently positive reaction in the absence of syphilis.

Military Government Public Health Officers should check the prefectural laboratories to determine whether Wasserman tests are being performed. The Health Centers should do the routine precipitation tests and forward all positive and doubtful reacting sera to the prefectural laboratory or other similar institution where a confirmatory Wasserman test can be made.

Training Course for Nutritionists

The fifth course for public health nutritionists will be held from 30 May to 23 July at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo. Well qualified candidates working in prefectural health departments or in health centers should be selected for training. Prefectures which have a backlog of untrained nutritionists may send more than one student. An official announcement concerning the course is being sent to prefectural governors by the Ministry of Welfare.

SECTION III

SUPPLY DIVISION

National Pharmacist Examination

Reference Weekly Bulletin No. 115, Ministry of Welfare notification No. 66 published in the Official Gazette 18 April announces the places and dates of the first national practical examination for pharmacists. Three locations are specified: Tokyo, Osaka and Fukuoka. The examinations will be held from Monday 18 July to Wednesday 20 July, beginning at 0900 hours each day. Those making application to undergo this examination are required to show evidence of passing the theoretical examination which is scheduled for 15 May as previously announced.

Biologics Reassay

During the period 2 - 6 May the following vaccines have been reassayed and found to meet minimum standards.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u> Unit: cc
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Hayashi Seiyaku Co. Ltd.	27	9,869
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Hayashi Seiyaku Co. Ltd.	29	9,869
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Kaketsuken	4	9,801
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Hokkaido Seiyaku Co. Ltd.	25	6,036
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Hokkaido Seiyaku Co. Ltd.	28	792

Decontrol of DDT Distribution

Memorandum (PHMJG 102), dated 3 May 1949, subject: "Release of Control Over Distribution of DDT Products for Public Health Purposes", has been prepared and delivered to the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government. Subject memorandum informs the Ministry that no objection is offered by Public Health and Welfare Section to the proposed plan of release of control over DDT distribution.

Estimated production in Japan of DDT 100% and finished DDT products during the current Japanese fiscal year will be sufficient to satisfy all public health programs. In addition, finished insecticides can be made available for general public use from indigenous production. Production for the current year of DDT 100% is estimated at 900 metric tons, DDT 10% at 10,560,000 pounds and DDT 5% residual effect spray, 2,100,000 gallons. Under these circumstances control over the distribution of DDT products for public health use is no longer necessary.

Ministry of Welfare has adequate reserve stocks on hand at the present time and will continue to maintain such stocks to meet any foreseeable emergency need.

It is suggested that the usual surveillance be exercised to insure compliance with the operations of the DDT distribution activities, especially as it pertains to the prevention of diversion of the DDT products into illegal channels and to insure compliance with the provisions of existing laws and regulations.

Pyrethrum Emulsion

A total of 107,000 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate was manufactured during the period 10 - 25 April, which will produce 3,210,000 gallons of finished insecticide. A total of 216,600 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate has been produced since 26 March and the production program will be completed well ahead of schedule.

The first distribution of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate for 1949 was made during the period 10 - 26 April. The emulsion is supplied in 50 gallon drums of the concentrate which is diluted 1 part to 30 parts of water prior to use. Distribution was made as follows:

Distribution of Pyrethrum Emulsion Concentrate (Unit: 50 gallon drum)

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Drums</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Drums</u>
Hokkaido	45	Nagano	30
Aomori	40	Shiga	100
Miyagi	40	Kyoto	359
Akita	42	Osaka	288
Yamagata	30	Wakayama	11
Ibaraki	41	Shimane	38
Tochigi	43	Hiroshima	64
Gumma	86	Kagawa	31
Saitama	114	Ehime	96

Distribution of Pyrethrum Emulsion Concentrate - Cont'd.
(Unit: 50 gallon drum)

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Drum</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Drum</u>
Chiba	116	Kochi	35
Tokyo	399	Fukuoka	160
Kanagawa	45	Saga	30
Yamanashi	25	Nagasaki	50
Gifu	45	Kumamoto	50
Shizuoka	228	Oita	40
Aichi	45		
		<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>2,766</u>

Distribution of Sprayers and Dusters

During the period 17 - 30 April (two weeks) 6,557 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 33 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Engine Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido	240		60		
Aomori	312		40		
Iwate	24				
Miyagi	360	360		30	
Akita			11	10	
Yamagata			61	70	
Fukushima	22		40		
Ibaraki			21		
Tochigi			10		1
Gumma		110	20		
Saitama	250		12		
Tokyo	250		18		
Kanagawa		10	30		
Fukui	21		10	24	
Kyoto	200				
Nagano	240	50	130		
Shiga			50		
Osaka	24		210		
Nara		50			
Wakayama		40	60	50	
Hiroshima		60	20		
Yamaguchi		100	20		
Tokushima		10			
Okayama		100		300	
Nagasaki	100			150	
Kagawa	100	20		100	
Ehime	200				
Fukuoka			20		
Saga		40	4		
Kumamoto	350	200	50		
Oita		160	70		
Miyazaki		100	50		
Kagoshima	500		2		
	<u>3,393</u>	<u>1,410</u>	<u>1,019</u>	<u>734</u>	<u>1</u>

Cement Allocations

Detailed breakdown, by prefectures, of allocations of cement for April, May and June, 1st Qtr JFY 1949, for use in expansion, repair and rehabilitation of medical and pharmaceutical supply factories (Unit: metric tons) is attached (Incl.No. 1).

Detailed breakdown, by major categories, classifications by bureaus, sections, type of work, of allocations of cement for April, May and June, 1st Qtr JFY 1949, for use in public health and welfare programs (Unit: metric tons) is attached (Incl. No. 2).

SECTION IV

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities Report - March

The March report on narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Total registrants	92,030
Arrests - Registered persons	30
Unregistered persons	165
(Including four Koreans and 24 foreign nationals)	
Convictions - Registered persons	17
Unregistered persons	52
(Including two Koreans and 13 foreign nationals)	
Thefts of Narcotics (including one hospital and one manufacturer)	30
Losses by Fire (including two hospitals)	7

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥3,000 to ¥20,000 fine and from three months to one year penal servitude. Penal servitude was reduced to suspended sentences in all but one case. Penalties for non-registrants tried in Japanese Courts, totaling 28 sentences, varied from ¥1,000 to ¥50,000 fine and from three months to one year penal servitude. Fifteen sentences were suspended. One defendant was found not guilty. Penalties for foreign national non-registrants, totaling 14 sentences, tried in Military Courts varied from ¥5,400 to ¥97,200 fine and from three months to three years penal servitude. Seven sentences were suspended.

The total amount of narcotics lost through thefts was comparatively small including 38 grams of morphine, later recovered, stolen from the manufacturer. Seven out of the 30 persons responsible for the thefts were arrested.

The report also summarized the activities of narcotic agents as follows:

Inspection of registrants	1,749
Investigations originated	301
Investigations concluded	187
Investigations not concluded	328

Recidivists

From August 1947 to 30 April 1949 there were 41 recidivists among narcotic violators. They are classified as follows according to nationality:

Japanese	34
Korean	2
Chinese	5

SECTION V

WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments of relief supplies to LARA, numbers 153 through 163, have arrived in Yokohama and contained 488.91 tons. These shipments included the following relief items:

- a. 153rd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Flying Scud on 10 April and contained 110.35 tons (food).
- b. 154th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Andrew Jackson on 11 April and contained 260.38 tons (food, 243.1 tons - clothing, 15 tons - medical supplies, .85 tons - miscellaneous, 1.43 tons).
- c. 155th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Pioneer Mail on 14 April and contained 54.08 tons (food, 37.15 tons - clothing, 16.63 tons - miscellaneous, .3 tons).
- d. 156th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. President Pierce on 14 April and contained .7 tons (clothing).
- e. 157th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Montana on 14 April and contained 1 ton (miscellaneous).
- f. 158th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Pacific Transport on 14 April and contained 6.2 tons (clothing).
- g. 159th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. President Wilson on 16 April and contained 6.8 tons (food, .07 tons - clothing, 6.3 tons - medical supplies, .23 tons - miscellaneous, .2 tons).
- h. 160th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Young America on 20 April and contained 10.40 tons (food, 10.05 tons - miscellaneous, .35 tons).
- i. 161st Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Lakeland Victory on 25 April and contained 11.85 tons (food, 1.95 tons - clothing, 9.2 tons - miscellaneous, .7 tons).
- j. 162nd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. President Van Buren on 25 April and contained 12.7 tons (food).
- k. 163rd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Indian Bear on 26 April and contained 14.45 tons (food).

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 8,515.77 tons, consisting of the following items:

	<u>Tons</u>
Food	6,439.78
Clothing (including bedding and shoes)	1,650.11
Medical Supplies	86.80
Cotton (raw)	207.62
Miscellaneous (soaps, seeds, findings, etc).	131.46
TOTAL	<u>8,515.77</u>

Japanese Red Cross Society

Volunteer Services:

Briefly outlined below are the statistics covering "Volunteer Service Activities" as reported by the listed Red Cross Chapters (prefectural) for the period 1 June 1948 - 30 April 1949:

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Types of Service</u>	<u>No. of Volunteers</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Tokyo	Services to Repatriates from Russia at Tokyo Station	37	5 & 7 June, 24 June - Served tea, received letters for mailing, welfare inquiries

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Types of Service</u>	<u>No. Volunteers</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
	Entertainment Services	108	19-20 December, for benefit of the repatriates. 29 January at Junior Red Cross Rally. 21 Feb. for the physically handicapped.
	Production Service	22,380	Ripping of ARC ditty bags: Musashino - 7,000 bags (3-20 Sept. 500 volunteers Ota-ku - 113,650 bags (7 Sept. - 4 Nov) 21,380 volunteers Arakawa-ku - 15,000 bags (24 Sept 2 Dec.) 1,000 volunteers
	Services at Blind School	250	Lunch preparation, dormitory service, reading and writing, nursing.
	Nursery at Central Red Cross Hospital	108	2 or 3 volunteers on duty from 2 to 5 PM to care for the children of the hospital visitors
Nagasaki	Disaster Volunteer Service	129	Flood disaster of 11 September assistance to disaster victims
	Road Cleaning	149	Beginning 10 January.
Ibaraki	Comfort articles to hospital patients	1,200	Postal cards, candy, pickles, letters given to National Hospital patients.
	Comfort articles to children's institutions	5,500	Food and toys to children in Homes for Delinquents
	School hot lunch service	150	
	Services to the aged	6,300	
	Comfort articles to the indigents	250	Year-end presents and money.
Gumma	Vessel disaster rescue service	149	5 Jan. - vessel disaster near Iwojima lighthouse - rescue
	Child welfare service	200	Discussion meetings for mothers on child welfare
	Services at Blind & Deaf Mute School	125	Beginning 5 April - cleaning service twice a week
	Rat extermination	75	Made 10,000 rat extermination baits
Tochigi	Material and money collection	80	For Fukui Disaster victims: collected ¥49,700 and 136 articles during 6 days in August
	Gifts to the indigents	20	¥5,000 given to Home for War Widows and ¥3,000 to Home for War Orphans, earned by the volunteers.

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Types of Service</u>	<u>No. Volunteers</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Nara	Fire disaster service	28	Municipal office building fire
	Fire disaster service	45	Fire in front of Nara station
	Meeting for the aged	42	230 aged persons over 70 years of age invited
	Assistance to Mobile Clinic	320	Assisted Chapter Mobile Clinics in various areas
	Gift to Fire Department	25	¥3000 earned by the volunteers donated to the town fire dept. for their activities
Shizuoka	Visits to indigent families and institutions	680	Visits to National Hospitals, Childrens institutions, war sufferers families, etc.
	Nursing and comfort services to disaster victims	350	Volunteer groups in Shizuoka, Numazu, Kanaya, Iwamatsu, Higashi Kawane - nursing services to the wounded, comfort articles to the victims
	Service on Mobile Clinic Day	5	Staff aid service (Morimachi Volunteer group)
	School Lunch service	50	Morimachi Volunteer Group
	Fighting mountain fires	36	Morimachi Volunteer Group
Nagano	CC-BC Fund Drive		Entire volunteer groups in the Prefecture
	Sewing service	20	On 3 Dec., Volunteer women re-made bedding for duty officers at the school and town office
	Services to the aged	53	Aged persons invited to the elementary school and served tea and cakes
	Service to repatriates	80	17-23 Oct. - tea party for the repatriates, visits to their homes and donations of gifts
	Collection of money and articles for fire victims	209	Held drive during March for victims of Noshiro and Akashi fires
Miyagi	Disaster service	20	Assisted nurses in time of fire disaster
	Disaster service	30	Assisted in canteen service
	Entertainments for hospitalized patients	60	
	Entertainments for war victims	30	
	Road cleaning	120	
	Collection of newspapers	28	800 newspapers collected to send to Japanese in South Pacific

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Types of Service</u>	<u>No. Volunteers</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Miyagi	Services to the Municipal Police	50	Encouragement in Savings account for the benefit of Municipal Police Building Project
	Road repairing service	30	After typhoon "Ione"
	Fund raising for school building	50	
	Cooperations with CC Fund Drive	300	
	Extermination of rats and insects	20	Distribution of DDT to the homes
	Service to hospitalized patients	45	Donation of money and articles to patients at National Hospital
Iwate	Health service	22	Assisted in disinfection of homes - 498 hours' service
	Services to patients	45	Visits and services to patients - 381 hours
	Services to disaster victims	73	276 hours
	Services to families	50	Errands for families short of hands - 47 hours
	Services to repatriates	16	Various services including street collection of money 20 hours
Fukui	Hot lunch service	272	Twice a week in Elementary School
	Comfort articles	272	Rice cakes made from rice donated by volunteers, given to Home for the Aged
	Child Welfare service	495	Building of Nursery School playground
	Service at Fukui Station		Planning to begin in April
	Disaster service	1,100	Community kitchens, etc.
Okayama	Service by Nursing Volunteer Group	45	Assisted in training of Prefectural Disaster Relief Corps
Kochi	Disaster service	211	
	Welfare Service	1,319	Distributed New Year rice cakes to 59 indigent families with the money earned by the vol. Also cleaning of roads and shrines and assisted in fund drive
	Family service	122	Services to families with illness, etc.
	School service	24	Assisted in school rebuilding

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Types of Service</u>	<u>No. Volunteers</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Kochi	Services in Blind and Deaf School	34	On 15 Sept., prepared lunch for teachers and students, Chapter persons and volunteers, held discussions on health and demonstration of home nursing techniques given.
Kagoshima	Flood disaster service	200	Flood disaster of 14-15 July, in Kawauchi-assisted in shelter and canteen services for 500 victims. Co-operated with prefectural office in road cleaning and disinfection.
	Service at time of fishing boat disaster	30	Due to typhoon 23 fishing boats were capsized on 8 March with 34 victims. Assisted firemen in their rescue, donated 1 cup of rice each, cooked and served them to the victims. Collected bedding, clothes and helped find shelter.
	Service to repatriates		Since last year, volunteers in various districts met the trains carrying repatriates when they stopped at their station and served them hot tea.

Public Assistance - Tenth Revision of Standard Allowances

The Ministry of Welfare is currently determining an increase (10th) in standard allowances for public assistance. Increases will be based on official price increases in foods and other rationed items, as well as a possible increase in the amounts for fuel, housing, clothing and other items. It is believed that another change will result in allowing 100% grants by local governments.

Projected In-Service Training Program of the General Affairs Section of the Bureau of Social Affairs, Ministry of Welfare

Following is a statement regarding the Ministry of Welfare plans for in-service training:

a. Objectives:

- 1). To establish and carry out a social work training program for personnel in national and local offices.
- 2). To stress the training of government personnel.
- 3). To initiate and practice a tangible "in-service training program".

b. Organization:

- 1). To appoint training officers in the sections and divisions concerned of the Ministry of Welfare and organize a steering committee on training, to consist of the vice-minister, bureau and section chiefs as chairmen and members respectively.
- 2). A full-time secretary in each "Minsei-bu" (Prefectural Welfare Department) is requested.
- 3). A full-time in-service training officer is requested.
- 4). An official in local sub-offices shall take charge of training.

c. Method:

- 1). To hold a short training course for prefectural full-time officials and full-time "in-service training" officials, by the Ministry of Welfare.
- 2). Attendance of a training director will be expected at block meetings of the Minsei-bu-cho (Welfare Department, Chief, Kosei-Ka-cho (Welfare Section Chief) and Jido-Ka-cho (Children's Section Chief).
- 3). The Social Work Training Schools in Tokyo and Osaka will be improved and prefectures will be urged to send students so that the schools will profit by meeting prefecture needs and the prefectures will have more trained personnel.
- 4). Prefectures shall hold training classes for city, town and village welfare officials. At business conferences and research meetings, the prefectures shall distribute various documents on social work matters.
- 5). In-service training shall be promoted among social workers, both in public and private institutions, and all those serving directly in the social work field.

Remarks: A part of the expenses for the holding of "Minsei-iin" meetings "Jido-iin" meetings, nurse training meetings, and institution personnel training meetings and nurse training schools shall be borne by the state. By "in-service training" is meant that practical training is given to persons already serving in this field and the purpose is to more effectively attain a definite skill in the position. Guidance will be given in the form of case work, discussions, lectures and writings.

Group Work Seminars

Osaka College of Social Work: Forty-one students of which seven were women, were awarded certificates. The age range was 23 to 60 years. All students returned to positions in institutions, settlement houses, prefectural offices and other types of social work in which they would immediately use their training. Prefectures represented were: Osaka 26 students, Hyogo 6, Kyoto 4, Nara 2, Wakayama 2, and Shiga 1

Japan Social Work School: Fifty-four students of which 25 were women were awarded certificates. The age range was from 21 to 67, of which 25 students were 30 years of age and under. All but the seven who were students in the one-year course of the Japan Social Work School returned to positions in prefectural offices, orphanages, schools and private social agencies. Prefectures represented were: Tokyo 29 students, Kanagawa 4, Chiba 3, and Hiroshima 2. One student each came from Saitama, Tochigi, Aomori, Akita, Yamagata, Toyama, Nagano, Shizuoka, Mie, Tokushima, Kumamoto, Gifu, Ibaraki, Gumma, Niigata and Oita.

At both schools the daily five-hour session was broken into short periods of lectures, committee work, individual conferences, group discussion, and recreation. The basic material was given in Japanese in a half hour lecture by the interpreter (previously prepared) which was followed by one and one-half hours of group discussion giving direct contact between the instructor and students.

Visits to three different types of agencies, including settlements and institutions, was preceded by a discussion of items to be observed, and followed by individual written comments and class discussion. Written assignments during the course and the final true-false examination on basic principles, gave an opportunity to evaluate the students' comprehension of the material given. Those students who were already working with groups and could therefore test the principles by their experience, showed a readiness to accept new methods. They should reflect in their communities the value of these courses.

Continuing study of group work is to be done by these students who have organized group work associations, and it is expected that group work will be included in the curriculum of the two schools of social work hereafter.

Public Assistance - Minsei-iin

Junior and Assistant Minsei-iin - Discussions with the Ministry of Welfare and with the National Minsei-iin Rei Mei have resulted in an order excluding Junior or Assistant Minsei-iin from any aspects of the public assistance program, including sitting in on local council meetings while specific cases are under discussion. Individual case loads do not appear to warrant the use of assistants in any areas which have been reviewed in connection with this problem. The Minsei-iin Rei Mei stated that Assistants and Juniors were not being used for these purposes. (Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 110, 23 April 1949).

Fund Raising by Minsei-iin - Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 72, 15 March 1949, orders governors to limit the use of Minsei-iin to their legally authorized duties and suggests that Minsei-iin, as such, shall not participate in fund-raising and in other activities in their communities. The Minsei-iin Rei Mei further suggested that Minsei-iin officially should not raise funds for their own welfare use; however, in connection with Red Cross or Community Chest fund campaigns they may participate as ordinary citizens and are to be so identified.

Public Assistance - Unauthorized Restrictions

Complaints continuously reach Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP concerning the fact that local officials are refusing public assistance to some families on the basis that the family falls under the category of "repatriates", "war sufferers", or families of military personnel who have died overseas or still believed to be overseas. Generally the complaint quotes the public official or Minsei-iin as telling them that the rejection is based on orders from Military Government or from SCAP. It is not known whether local officials use this method as a reason for rejection in otherwise ineligible cases, or whether they believe some such order to be in effect.

Welfare Officers should clarify this point with local officials and re-emphasize that public assistance is based on need and not on category.

Day Nurseries under the Ministry of Welfare

A plan submitted by the Ministry of Welfare (Children's Bureau) providing for the inclusion in the School Lunch Program of those children attending public and private day nurseries has been approved. 243.17 metric tons of powdered skim milk have been allocated to the 2,111 day nurseries involved, and will provide 25 grams of powdered skim milk per day (for 50 days) for 198,540 pre-school children included in these nurseries during May and June.

With information going to the prefectural welfare departments from the Ministry of Welfare, receipt and report forms are included together with menus and other information to be utilized by the prefectures in the initial program to be developed during May and June. The extension of this program beyond 30 June is dependent upon the success of this initial experiment.

Copies of informatives going to the welfare departments will be forwarded to each Military Government Welfare Officer as soon as the translation is completed. A tabulation of the allocation of skim milk for rationing in nursing facilities for the first fiscal quarter (May and June) is given below:

Prefecture	Number of Facilities	Number of Persons	Quantity per Day	Days of Nursing	Quantity demanded	Remarks
Hokkaido	42	3,499	25 g	50	4,374	Details of
Aomori	20	1,377	"	"	1,721	days of
Iwate	28	1,938	"	"	2,423	nursing:
Miyagi	35	3,198	"	"	3,997	For May....
Akita	22	2,615	"	"	3,269	24 days
Yamagata	24	2,606	"	"	3,366	For June...
Fukushima	26	2,824	"	"	3,530	26 days
Ibaraki	25	2,075	"	"	2,564	

PREFECTURE	Number of Facilities	Number of Persons	Quantity Per Day	Days of Nursing	Quantity Demanded	Remarks
Tochigi	6	808	25 g	50	1,010	
Gumma	27	2,761	"	"	3,451	
Saitama	15	1,749	"	"	2,186	
Chiba	33	3,344	"	"	4,180	
Tokyo	122	10,935	"	"	13,669	
Kanagawa	61	6,625	"	"	8,281	
Niigata	101	9,016	"	"	11,270	
Toyama	32	5,510	"	"	6,888	
Ishikawa	51	4,300	"	"	5,375	
Fukui	23	1,850	"	"	2,312	
Yamanashi	21	2,223	"	"	2,779	
Nagano	59	6,666	"	"	8,333	
Gifu	64	7,236	"	"	9,045	
Shizuoka	43	4,963	"	"	6,204	
Aichi	150	16,067	"	"	20,084	
Mie	39	2,514	"	"	3,142	
Shiga	3	264	"	"	330	
Kyoto	85	6,975	"	"	8,719	
Osaka	84	6,415	"	"	8,019	
Hyogo	73	6,420	"	"	8,025	
Nara	37	2,849	"	"	3,561	
Wakayama	23	1,796	"	"	2,245	
Tottori	26	2,355	"	"	2,944	
Shimane	38	2,972	"	"	3,715	
Okayama	51	4,557	"	"	5,696	
Hiroshima	94	8,700	"	"	10,875	
Yamaguchi	57	5,763	"	"	7,204	
Tokushima	34	2,387	"	"	2,984	
Kagawa	31	3,012	"	"	3,765	
Ehime	56	5,849	"	"	7,311	
Kochi	49	5,036	"	"	6,295	
Fukuoka	138	12,998	"	"	16,247	
Saga	29	3,271	"	"	4,089	
Nagasaki	27	2,041	"	"	2,551	
Kumamoto	26	2,540	"	"	3,175	
Oita	26	1,486	"	"	1,857	
Miyazaki	13	818	"	"	1,023	
Kagoshima	41	3,250	"	"	4,062	

TOTAL	2,111	198,540			284,175	
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SECTION VI

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

National Health Insurance

Chapter VI of the National Health Insurance Law, paralleling Articles 284 through 293 of the Social Autonomy Law, permits cities, towns, and villages to cooperate in order to obtain joint National Health Insurance objectives. In certain areas this cooperation has been most significant.

For example, in Shizuoka Prefecture six communities have federated under the provisions of the National Health Insurance Law for the purpose of establishing and operating a cooperative non-profit hospital. Each municipality concerned therein, however, conducts its own National Health Insurance program--three being municipally administrated and three with administration by Agricultural Cooperative Associations.

This particular project was supported by the Prefectural National Health Insurance Federation with the assistance of the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare. The initial cost of establishment was raised by contributions from each cooperating town, with amounts of contribution based upon the number of insured and the distance of the towns from the hospital site. The Ministry of Welfare authorized an appropriation to supplement the contributions and the remainder required was borrowed from banks in the area concerned.

The hospital has been in operation for a year and has been quite satisfactory. It has balanced its budget and has been able to pay off a part of the loan without additional assessments. This was accomplished even though the hospital operated on a fee-per-point rate less than the standard recommended by the Medical Fee Calculating Committee.

Persons insured under National Health Insurance have priority to the facilities offered but persons insured under other social insurance plans, namely, Health Insurance, Seamen's Insurance and Mutual Aid, also receive service. In addition, services are extended to the few non-insured persons in the communities. Initial joint administration has been limited to a National Health Insurance representative from each community on a joint governing body, however, an expansion of the body is now planned to include representatives from all social insurance groups who use the facilities. This project is a good example of joint cooperation which may provide a method for communities which have heretofore been unable to effect satisfactory programs.

SECTION VII

MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
98/1 (Amendment)	5/4/49	Issuance of New Licenses to Biologic Manufacturing Laboratories for the Production of any Virus, Toxin, Anti-toxin, Therapeutic Serum, or Analagous Product Applicable to the Diagnosis, Prevention and Treatment of Diseases or Injuries of Man.	Yes	MG Eighth Army
100	5/5/49	Program for Accommodation of Tuberculosis Patient Beds.	Yes	MG Eighth Army
101	5/3/49	Designation of Shikatsu-Toya National Park.	No	MG Eighth Army
102	5/5/49	Release of Control over Distribution of DDT Products for Public Health Purposes.	Yes	MG Eighth Army
103	5/6/49	Plan concerning Distribution and Use of Imported Streptomycin Preparations.	Yes	MG Eighth Army

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMs
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

3 Incls

1. Prefectural Cement Allocations, April, May, June, 1st Qtr. JFY 1949, for, Medical & Pharmaceutical Factory Rehabilitation.
2. Allocation Plan of Cement for 1st Qtr, JFY 1949, April, May, June.
3. Summery Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, Week Ended 30 April 1949.

PREFECTURAL CEMENT ALLOCATIONS
April, May, June, 1st Qtr. JFY 1949 for
Medical & Pharmaceutical Factory Rehabilitation
(Unit: Metric Ton)

<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>Cement Allocations</u>
Hokkaido	17.0
Miyagi	7.55
Yamagata	11.2
Fukushima	16.5
Tokyo	510.60
Kanagawa	37.7
Yamanashi	7.0
Nagano	24.00
Ibaragi	8.8
Saitama	41.25
Tochigi	0.2
Gumma	6.5
Chiba	16.15
Aichi	81.5
Toyama	167.9
Shizuoka	80.5
Mie	25.0
Gifu	6.5
Wakayama	43.7
Fukui	4.0
Hyogo	51.25
Shiga	1.7
Osaka	420.2
Nara	22.2
Kyoto	47.8
Hiroshima	57.5
Ymaguchi	5.5
Okayama	12.9
Kagawa	12.5
Ehime	111.1
Tokushima	11.5
Fukuoka	63.0
Kumamoto	6.4
Miyazaki	3.5
Kagoshima	16.9
Saga	6.0
Oita	2.5
Niigata	<u>34.0</u>
Total	2,000.0

ALLOCATION PLAN OF CEMENT FOR
1st Qtr..JFY 1949, April, May, June
(Unit: Metric Ton)

Category Welfare Institutions:			
Classification by Bureau	Classification by Section	Classification by Work	Allocated Quantity
Public Sanitation Bureau	Miscellaneous Affairs Section	Public Bath-houses	55
		Burial & Cremation	5
	Food Sanitation Section	Food Sanitation	29
	Milk & Meat Sanitation Section	Milk & Meat Sanitation	200
	Nutrition Section	Betterment of nutrition	25
	Environmental Sanitation Section	Cleaning	90
	Water Supplies Section	Securing pure drinking water	30
	National Park Division	National parks	13
Medical Affairs Bureau	Medical Affairs Section	General medical care	400
	Supplies Section	National medical care	250
Disease Prevention Bureau	Health Center Section	Health Center	205
	Prevention Section	Preventive hygiene, medical care	90
	Acute Infectious Disease Prevention Section	Medical care for acute infectious disease	250
		Prevention of venereal diseases	15
	Laboratory Section	Test & Inspection	12
	Quarantine Section	Quarantine	15
Social Affairs Bureau	Material Section	Social relief	210
Children's Bureau	Protection Section	Welfare of children and pregnant women, women in child-bed	380
	Miscellaneous Section	National insurance medical care	25
	Health Insurance Section	Social insurance medical care	70
Insurance Bureau	National Health Insurance Section	Clinics of national health insurance association	620
	Welfare Pension Section	Pension insurance	1

Category

Classification by Bureau	Classification by Section	Classification by Work	Allocated Quantity
National Institute of Health		Examination & Test	10
TOTAL			3,000
Government Demand:			
Minister's Secretariat	Accounts Section	Building and repairing of the main office	4
Public Health Institute		Fostering and training of technicians	0.5
Hygienic Laboratory		Examination & Test	0.5
TOTAL			5
GRAND TOTAL			3,005
Repairing of water-works:			
Public Sanitation Bureau	Water Supplies Section	Repairing of water-works	1,500

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN
JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 30 APRIL 1949

During the eighteenth week ended 30 April 1949 there were reported 21,728 cases of communicable disease compared with 21,762 cases in the preceding week. Reports were received from all prefectures in both weeks.

The number of diphtheria cases this week (266) was 18 percent less than in the preceding week (323). Deaths declined from 29 to 25 currently. Cases in the present week were 17 percent less than those (322) in the same week of 1948 and 46 percent below the corresponding figure (494) for 1947. More than half (24) of the prefectures had fewer cases this week than last week, 14 had more cases, and 8 did not change. The current and cumulative case rates were 17.3 and 23.7 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.6 and 2.5.

There were 71 cases of dysentery currently compared with 66 cases last week. Deaths numbered 30 whereas there were 11 in the previous period. Current cases were 22 percent less than the number (91) in the same week of last year and 42 percent below the figure (123) for the corresponding period of 1947. There were increases over last week in 17 prefectures, decreases in 15, and no change in 2. The 12 remaining prefectures had no cases in either week. Cases this week were distributed among 26 prefectures having from 1 to 7 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.6 and 3.0 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 2.0 and 0.8.

Typhoid fever cases numbered 61 this week compared with 69 previously. Deaths increased from 7 to 11. Cases in the eighteenth weeks of 1948 and 1947 (141) were approximately two and one-third times the present number. The number of cases decreased from last week in 14 prefectures, increased in 13, and did not change in 8. In the other 11 prefectures no cases were recorded for either week. Twenty-eight prefectures had from 1 to 9 cases each this week, and the 18 remaining prefectures reported no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.0 and 5.4 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.7.

There were 18 cases of paratyphoid fever this week compared with 30 in the preceding week. There were no current deaths, whereas last week there was one. The present case figure was a little more than a fourth of that (66) for the same period of last year and a half of the number (36) recorded for the corresponding 1947 week. The number of cases decreased from last week in 12 prefectures, increased in 6, and did not change in 2. The other 26 prefectures had no cases in either week. All of the cases this week were reported by 11 prefectures having from 1 to 4 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.2 and 2.0 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Fourteen cases of smallpox and 2 deaths were reported currently whereas last week there were no cases and one death. Last year there were no cases for the eighteenth week and in 1947 there were 9. Osaka Prefecture accounted for eleven of the current cases (9 of which were in Osaka City), Fukuoka Prefecture had 2 cases, and Tottori Prefecture one. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.9 and 0.1 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1.

One typhus fever case and no deaths were reported this week compared with 2 cases and one death in the preceding reporting period. In the same weeks of 1948 and 1947 cases numbered 4 and 14 respectively. The one case this week was in Nagasaki Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.3 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

There were 63 cases of malaria this week compared with 41 cases in the preceding week. One death was reported currently whereas last week there were none. The present case figure was approximately three-fourths of that (85) for the same week of last year and well under half of the corresponding total (140) for 1947. Fifteen prefectures had more cases this week than last week, 8 had fewer cases, 2 did not change, and 21 had no cases in either week. All increases and decreases amounted to one or 2 cases each except in Shiga where cases increased by 13. Current cases were distributed among 19 prefectures, Shiga having 37 (59 percent of the total) and the others from 1 to 3 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.1 and 1.9 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

No Japanese "B" encephalitis cases have been reported since the end of January and there have been no deaths. The one case and the one death reported in March have been removed from the records as it was determined later that they had been incorrectly diagnosed as Japanese "B" encephalitis. There were no cases in the eighteenth weeks of 1948 and 1947. The cumulative case rate as of 30 April 1949 was less than 0.1.

Scarlet fever cases decreased 13 percent, from 104 last week to 90 in the present week. The number of deaths (2) did not change. Current cases were 73 percent higher than in the same week of last year (52) and more than two and one half times the corresponding number (33) for 1947. There were decreases from last week in 18 prefectures, increases in 8, and no change in 4. Sixteen prefectures had no cases in either week. Nearly 45 percent of all the cases this week occurred in Tokyo-to (15), Aichi Prefecture (13) and Osaka Prefecture (12). The remaining 50 cases were distributed among 15 additional prefectures having from 1 to 8 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.9 and 5.3 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

The number of epidemic meningitis cases this week (38) was approximately the same as in the preceding week (36). Deaths decreased from 12 to 7 currently. Cases in the present period were higher than in the same week of last year (32) but were less than half of those (80) in the corresponding 1947 week. Cases increased over last week in 14 prefectures, decreased in 11, and remained the same in 4. Seventeen prefectures had no cases in either week. Approximately half (24) of the prefectures accounted for all the cases this week and had from 1 to 6 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.5 and 2.1 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.5.

Measles cases increased 7 percent, from 5,796 last week to 6,228 currently. They were approximately three and one-third times those (1,860) in the same week of 1948 and were 8 percent greater than the number (5,793) recorded for the corresponding 1947 period. Cases decreased from last week in 26 prefectures and increased in 20. Prefectures having the largest numeric increases were Mie (250 cases), Hyogo (121), Hiroshima (105), Ibaraki (98), Oita (90) and Niigata (80). The largest numeric decreases occurred in Yamaguchi Prefecture (108) and Tokyo-to (83). Thirty-five percent of all the cases this week were in the following 5 prefectures: Tokyo-to (571); Fukuoka (537); Mie (406); Osaka (374); and Hiroshima (317). Eleven other prefectures having cases ranging from 172 to 298, accounted for an additional 39 percent of the total. The current and cumulative case rates were 406.0 and 217.1.

There were 17 percent more cases of whooping cough this week (1,837) than in the preceding week (1,574). Current cases were approximately two and one-third times those (784) in the same week of 1948 but were only about a half of the corresponding figure (3,732) for 1947 thirty prefectures had more cases this week than last week, 15 had fewer cases, and 1 remained the same. The largest numeric changes were a decrease of 79 cases in Hokkaido and an increase of 60 cases in Fukuoka Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 119.8 and 89.8 respectively.

Tuberculosis cases numbered 9,204 this week compared with 9,700 in the preceding week. They were 30 percent greater than in the same week of last year (7,076) and 56 percent above the corresponding number (5,889) for 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 600.0 and 514.7 respectively.

The number of pneumonia cases this week (3,738) was 3 percent less than that (3,858) for last week. The current figure was 47 percent larger than the total (2,550) recorded for the same week of 1948 but was 13 percent less than the corresponding 1947 figure (4,273). There were decreases from last week in 27 prefectures, increases in 18, and no change in 1. The largest numeric changes were an increase of 65 cases in Ibaraki Prefecture and a decrease of 61 cases in Miyagi Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 243.7 and 241.2 respectively.

There were nearly 40 percent fewer influenza cases this week (99) than there were in the preceding week (163). In the same week of last year there were 83 cases but in the corresponding 1947 period cases (262) were more than two and a half times the present number. Cases in Saitama and Hiroshima Prefectures decreased from last week by 29 and 21 cases respectively, and 14 other prefectures had decreases of from 1 to 14 cases each. On the other hand, cases in Niigata, Nagano, and Tokushima

Prefectures increased by 22, 11 and 10 cases respectively, while in 6 additional prefectures cases rose by 1 to 3 cases each. The remaining 21 prefectures had no cases in either week. This week's cases were distributed among only 12 prefectures. Prefectures with the largest number of cases were Niigata (38), Nagano (20), Hiroshima (14), and Tokushima (10). The 8 remaining prefectures had from 1 to 4 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.5 and 4.4 respectively.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 3,573 and 69,688 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,878 and 61,478; and for chancroid, 413 and 9,381. The current totals for syphilis and chancroid were both lower than last week when syphilis cases numbered 4,183 and chancroid cases 454. The number of gonorrhea cases, however, was larger than in the previous week (3,657). All current totals were less than in the same week of last year. At that time there were reported 4,857 cases of syphilis, 5,345 cases of gonorrhea, and 934 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates as of 30 April 1949 were: syphilis, 232.9 and 252.4; gonorrhea, 252.8 and 222.7; and chancroid, 26.9 and 34.0.



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 30 APRIL 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	9	-	448	55	2	-	46	3
AOMORI	3	-	111	6	-	-	8	-
IWATE	22	1	155	25	2	1	14	3
MIYAGI	10	-	210	16	1	-	31	5
AKITA	4	-	139	11	3	1	26	2
YAMAGATA	-	-	87	12	-	-	23	1
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	101	15	3	1	16	4
IBARAKI	6	-	92	8	6	6	20	20
TOCHIGI	5	-	90	8	1	1	10	8
GUMMA	4	1	89	10	3	1	16	1
SAITAMA	5	-	127	11	-	-	19	9
CHIBA	3	-	114	15	-	1	21	13
TOKYO	20	2	510	65	5	3	150	36
KANAGAWA	6	-	194	28	5	-	35	7
NIIGATA	12	2	283	28	4	1	23	6
TOYAMA	5	1	117	14	1	-	3	-
ISHIKAWA	6	1	121	13	2	2	5	2
FUKUI	2	-	51	5	-	1	7	2
YAMANASHI	2	-	38	5	-	-	1	1
NAGANO	8	1	149	12	1	-	12	2
GIFU	1	-	74	16	1	1	5	1
SHIZUOKA	2	-	131	17	1	1	19	6
AICHI	5	2	157	15	5	3	38	16
MIE	3	-	112	7	-	-	10	2
SHIGA	-	-	47	2	-	-	3	-
KYOTO	3	1	65	6	1	-	23	7
OSAKA	14	1	152	16	7	-	56	4
HYOGO	9	-	202	21	4	3	21	8
NARA	1	-	45	5	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	47	-	-	-	4	1
TOTTORI	4	2	36	7	-	-	4	1
SHIMANE	3	1	113	6	-	-	17	1
OKAYAMA	3	1	67	16	-	-	8	3
HIROSHIMA	9	1	161	11	6	1	18	3
YAMAGUCHI	12	3	129	14	1	1	7	3
TOKUSHIMA	4	-	48	3	-	-	2	2
KAGAWA	3	-	61	8	-	-	1	-
EHIME	4	-	79	13	1	-	17	4
KOCHI	1	-	59	1	2	-	8	-
FUKUOKA	18	1	403	37	2	1	16	7
SAGA	7	-	226	14	1	-	12	5
NAGASAKI	8	-	197	18	-	-	11	6
KUMAMOTO	-	-	109	11	-	-	5	1
OITA	7	-	179	17	-	-	9	2
MIYAZAKI	4	-	225	19	-	-	13	5
KAGOSHIMA	6	3	195	27	-	-	7	2
<hr/>								
TOTAL	266	25	6545	689	71	30	820	215
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	17.3	1.6	23.7	2.5	4.6	2.0	3.0	0.8
Previous	21.1	1.9			4.3	0.7		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 30 April 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	46	8	-	-	7	1
AOMORI	1	-	15	2	-	-	7	-
IWATE	1	1	16	4	-	-	8	1
MIYAGI	3	-	66	8	2	-	36	3
AKITA	1	-	11	3	-	-	1	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	12	3	-	-	5	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	21	2	1	-	8	-
IBARAKI	1	-	11	1	1	-	8	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	13	5	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	1	11	4	-	-	4	1
SAITAMA	2	-	43	7	1	-	9	1
CHIBA	-	-	42	8	-	-	14	1
TOKYO	8	3	280	34	3	-	188	2
KANAGAWA	5	-	54	5	-	-	13	1
NIIGATA	-	2	40	3	-	-	11	1
TOYAMA	-	-	13	4	-	-	8	1
ISHIKAWA	1	-	8	2	-	-	10	-
FUKUI	1	-	19	1	-	-	5	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	4	2	-	-	2	1
NAGANO	-	-	21	2	1	-	5	-
GIFU	4	-	54	9	-	-	3	-
SHIZUOKA	2	-	48	6	4	-	51	3
AICHI	3	-	73	5	1	-	18	-
MIE	2	1	64	8	1	-	22	1
SHIGA	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	-
KYOTO	1	1	35	3	-	-	6	-
OSAKA	1	-	56	8	-	-	9	-
HYOGO	9	-	59	5	-	-	2	-
NARA	-	-	21	6	1	-	3	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	10	-
TOTTORI	-	-	17	1	-	-	2	-
SHIMANE	1	-	20	4	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	10	5	-	-	5	-
HIOGOSHIMA	4	-	83	6	-	-	15	1
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	4	-	-	-	5	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	12	-	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	6	-	-	-	3	1
EHIME	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	-	25	4	-	-	2	1
FUKUOKA	1	-	68	7	2	-	18	-
SAGA	2	-	19	3	-	-	2	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	12	2	-	-	3	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	5	-	-	-	3	-
OTTA	1	-	9	-	-	-	2	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	2	8	3	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	61	11	1485	193	18	-	546	22
RATE								
Current	4.0	0.7	5.4	0.7	1.2	-	2.0	0.1
Previous	4.5	0.5			2.0	0.1		
See footnotes at end of table.								

Weekly Report - 30 April 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALL POX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	1	3	1	-	-	10	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	11	1	11	1	-	-	12	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
TOTTORI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	2	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	14	2	39	5	1	-	75	3
RATE								
Current	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	0.3	0.0
Previous	-	0.1			0.1	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 30 April 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAP "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	17	1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	2	-	11	1	-	-	-	*
TOKYO	2	-	37	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	2	-	24	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	1	6	1	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	3	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
MIE	1	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	37	-	128	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	1	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	1	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
HIMOSHIMA	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	33	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	2	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-

TOTAL	63	1	515	14	-	-	1	* -
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RATE

Current	4.1	0.1	1.9	0.1	-	-	0.0	-
Previous	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	5	-	206	5	1	-	78	12
AOMORI	-	-	9	-	-	-	11	2
IWATE	-	-	17	-	2	-	13	1
MIYAGI	-	-	20	1	2	-	33	8
AKITA	-	-	16	-	-	-	13	2
YAMAGATA	-	-	10	-	1	-	12	5
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	23	-	1	-	29	8
IBARAKI	-	-	17	-	4	2	21	6
TOCHIGI	-	-	14	1	1	-	6	2
GUMMA	-	-	17	-	-	-	8	3
SAITAMA	5	1	60	2	1	1	16	5
CHIBA	2	1	36	1	1	-	9	4
TOKYO	15	-	414	3	6	-	89	21
KANAGAWA	5	-	80	-	2	1	39	10
NIIGATA	2	-	24	-	1	-	6	1
TOYAMA	1	-	3	-	1	-	7	4
ISHIKAWA	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	1
FUKUI	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	14	5	-	-	4	-
IEGANO	8	-	84	1	-	-	7	2
GIFU	3	-	29	1	-	-	2	1
SHIZUOKA	5	-	20	-	2	1	13	4
AICHI	13	-	68	-	1	1	3	1
MIE	-	-	22	-	-	-	5	1
SHIGA	2	-	60	-	-	-	2	-
KYOTO	3	-	87	-	1	-	17	7
OSAKA	12	-	65	1	3	-	39	8
HYOGO	4	-	29	1	1	-	10	2
NARA	-	-	18	-	-	-	3	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	4	-	1	-	11	4
SHIMANE	-	-	10	-	-	-	1	1
OKAYAMA	3	-	20	1	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	10	-	1	-	10	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	9	-	-	-	3	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	1
KAGAWA	-	-	5	-	-	-	3	-
EHIME	1	-	13	-	1	-	4	3
KOCHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2
FUKUOKA	-	-	13	-	1	1	21	7
SAGA	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1
NAGASAKI	1	-	9	-	-	-	5	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2
<hr/>								
TOTAL	90	2	1597	24	38	7	569	146
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	5.9	0.1	5.8	0.1	2.5	0.5	2.1	0.5
Previous	6.8	0.1			2.3	0.8		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 30 April 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	288	4935	87	2792	596	10931
AOMORI	27	443	18	319	162	2204
IWATE	8	171	17	299	204	2647
MIYAGI	36	357	41	603	176	3452
AKITA	25	283	15	410	148	2064
YAMAGATA	9	385	27	627	118	1911
FUKUSHIMA	76	736	22	278	139	2268
IBARAKI	172	1014	33	310	202	1936
TOCHIGI	8	127	11	357	56	1460
GUAMA	34	542	28	830	114	1797
SAITAMA	120	613	66	870	257	2701
CHIBA	75	429	15	142	149	2028
TOKYO	571	5335	121	1722	1213	17583
KANAGAWA	119	858	64	528	156	4054
NIIGATA	206	1809	65	723	225	3908
TOYAMA	149	1024	62	756	210	3102
ISHIKAWA	69	947	30	484	137	2270
FUKUI	56	400	33	161	80	1156
YAMANASHI	65	253	17	108	85	661
NAGANO	70	443	89	1158	216	3487
GIFU	54	351	47	718	181	2417
SHIZUOKA	90	510	37	623	186	3157
AICHI	221	1314	75	1099	379	4830
MIE	406	2181	37	462	205	2343
SHIGA	230	1218	49	643	88	1376
KYOTO	286	3514	28	493	272	5095
OSAKA	374	2985	72	689	390	7654
HYOGO	254	1523	90	947	467	5186
NARA	58	359	4	52	27	671
WAKAYAMA	74	1075	-	32	49	1039
TOTTORI	14	136	3	39	63	1162
SHIMANE	259	3215	22	349	124	2251
OKAYAMA	27	249	45	342	244	3338
HIROSHIMA	317	2206	50	631	316	4794
YAMAGUCHI	87	1403	20	202	131	2703
TOKUSHIMA	18	43	7	27	77	996
KAGAWA	3	32	21	156	27	1059
EHIME	25	553	101	814	170	2662
KOCHI	6	224	-	83	40	909
FUKUOKA	537	8207	168	1609	391	5979
SAGA	133	1661	34	340	133	1479
NAGASAKI	172	1636	24	254	193	2357
KUMAMOTO	175	2114	19	218	95	1641
OITA	174	1512	10	138	99	1649
MIYAZAKI	30	287	4	106	103	1924
KAGOSHIMA	21	341	9	240	111	1808
TOTAL	6228	59953	1837	24783	9204	142099
RATE						
Current	406.0	217.1	119.8	89.8	600.0	514.7
Previous	377.9		102.6		632.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 30 April 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	229	5675	3	46
AOMORI	54	1147	-	14
IWATE	78	1296	-	-
MIYAGI	55	1512	-	13
AKITA	77	925	-	-
YAMAGATA	52	1144	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	111	1793	-	5
IBATAKI	150	2284	-	2
TOCHIGI	31	1325	-	3
GUMMA	84	1970	-	70
SAITAMA	94	1785	-	45
CHIBA	32	842	-	3
TOKYO	166	5077	1	78
KANAGAWA	67	1874	-	12
NIIGATA	193	2721	38	70
TOYAMA	144	1909	1	27
ISHIKAWA	54	831	-	25
FUKUI	66	542	3	44
YAMANASHI	66	646	-	7
NAGANO	139	2240	20	74
GIFU	120	1650	4	19
SHIZUOKA	110	1857	-	26
AICHI	153	2285	-	21
MIE	70	1451	-	35
SHIGA	70	964	-	29
KYOTO	57	1243	-	15
OSAKA	80	1322	1	200
HYOGO	129	1873	-	63
NARA	15	277	-	6
WAKAYAMA	33	583	-	3
TOTTORI	37	364	-	-
SHIMANE	55	943	-	9
OKAYAMA	98	1391	-	11
HIROSHIMA	97	1399	14	60
YAMAGUCHI	90	1035	-	10
TOKUSHIMA	38	458	10	24
KAGAWA	29	522	-	5
EHIME	89	2214	3	42
KOCHI	20	562	-	1
FUKUOKA	145	2407	-	20
SAGA	47	750	-	5
NAGASAKI	84	821	1	6
KUMAMOTO	46	1074	-	25
OITA	22	519	-	8
MIYAZAKI	3	516	-	32
KAGOSHIMA	41	574	-	-
TOTAL	3738	66592	99	1213
FATE				
Current	243.7	241.2	6.5	4.4
Previous	251.5		10.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 and 1949

Diseases	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR FIRST 18 WEEKS		
	30 Apr 1949	1 May 1948	3 May 1947	1949	1948	1947
<u>Cases</u>						
Diphtheria	266	322	494	6545	7010	12417
Dysentery	71	91	123	820	953	1290
Typhoid fever	61	141	141	1485	1880	3619
Paratyphoid fever	18	66	36	546	628	919
Smallpox	14	-	9	39	9	253
Typhus fever	1	4	14	75	307	652
Malaria	63	85	140	515	1084	3065
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	90	52	33	1597	927	827
Epidemic meningitis	38	32	80	569	889	1770
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	1	-	1
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	6228	1360	5793	59953	21627	NA
Whooping cough	1337	784	3732	24783	13784	NA
Tuberculosis	9204	7076	5889	142099	112385	NA
Pneumonia	3738	2550	4273	66592	70698	NA
Influenza	99	83	262	1213	1828	NA
<u>Deaths</u>						
Diphtheria	25	29	40	689	719	1216
Dysentery	30	18	18	215	214	270
Typhoid fever	11	16	22	193	237	485
Paratyphoid fever	-	4	1	22	35	54
Smallpox	2	-	1	5	-	30
Typhus fever	-	-	-	3	24	51
Malaria	1	-	-	14	8	10
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	2	2	1	24	12	22
Epidemic meningitis	7	10	27	146	233	493
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	2
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 18 Weeks		
	30 Apr 1949	1 May 1948	3 May 1947	1949	1948	1947
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	17.3	21.0	33.0	23.7	25.4	46.1
Dysentery	4.6	5.9	8.2	3.0	3.5	4.8
Typhoid fever	4.0	9.2	9.4	5.4	6.8	13.4
Paratyphoid fever	1.2	4.3	2.4	2.0	2.3	3.4
Smallpox	0.9	-	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.9
Typhus fever	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.3	1.1	2.4
Malaria	4.1	5.5	9.4	1.9	3.9	11.4
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	5.9	3.4	2.2	5.8	3.4	3.1
Epidemic meningitis	2.5	2.1	5.3	2.1	3.2	6.6
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	406.0	121.3	387.3	217.1	78.3	NA
Whooping cough	119.8	51.1	249.5	89.8	49.9	NA
Tuberculosis	600.0	461.3	393.7	514.7	407.0	NA
Pneumonia	243.7	166.2	285.6	241.2	256.1	NA
Influenza	6.5	5.4	17.5	4.4	6.6	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	1.6	1.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	4.5
Dysentery	2.0	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.0
Typhoid fever	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.9	1.8
Paratyphoid fever	-	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.1
Typhus fever	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.2
Malaria	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	0.5	0.7	1.8	0.5	0.8	1.8
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 30 APRIL 1949

(C) Current cases
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	11	257	121	2814	126	3127
AOMORI	4	76	25	667	36	770
IWATE	1	26	25	294	41	611
MIYAGI	1	58	15	635	29	926
AKITA	4	42	30	454	32	621
YAMAGATA	1	17	25	432	39	813
FUKUSHIMA	5	125	42	817	60	1144
IBATAKI	9	101	44	575	75	815
TOCHIGI	5	79	11	792	29	1107
GUMMA	2	79	39	704	51	940
SAITAMA	1	52	30	494	41	801
CHIBA	16	138	50	773	60	1267
TOKYO	23	808	233	5736	218	4922
KANAGAWA	47	703	325	4756	330	3461
NIIGATA	3	49	26	474	43	1122
TOYAMA	4	67	55	772	29	847
ISHIKAWA	-	78	44	933	51	810
FUKUI	2	59	14	371	25	510
YAMANASHI	7	64	29	373	34	463
NAGANO	1	49	48	803	59	851
GIFU	6	155	74	1175	39	691
SHIZUOKA	6	127	93	1365	94	1618
AICHI	11	1190	283	4324	177	3950
MIE	7	163	34	660	70	1058
SHIGA	9	139	13	474	28	634
KYOTO	14	517	55	1847	122	3049
OSAKA	34	824	162	3851	255	5287
HYOGO	17	539	117	3335	145	4769
NARA	5	185	28	840	25	785
WAKAYAMA	34	192	168	1177	164	1138
TOTTORI	3	76	24	446	21	524
SHIMANE	1	30	17	244	21	364
OKAYAMA	27	316	123	1277	124	1535
HIROSHIMA	17	405	120	2449	91	2434
YAMAGUCHI	7	193	69	1994	27	1498
TOKUSHIMA	1	40	10	297	35	524
KAGAWA	1	45	4	288	14	924
EHIME	3	89	27	679	49	937
KOCHI	4	45	34	479	16	524
FUKUOKA	33	688	280	4686	274	4611
SAGA	1	44	62	987	47	1009
NAGASAKI	13	223	180	1724	129	2058
KUMAMOTO	-	51	40	946	71	1379
OITA	4	62	57	889	63	1018
MIYAZAKI	3	28	17	441	24	537
KAGOSHIMA	5	89	56	935	40	905

TOTAL	413	9381	3878	61478	3573	69688
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RATE						
Current	26.9	34.0	252.8	222.7	232.9	252.4
Previous	29.6		238.4		272.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
 VENERAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
 COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948, 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for		
	30 April 1949	1 May 1948	3 May 1947	First 18 Weeks		
				1949	1948	1947

NUMBER

Chancroid	413	934	649	9381	16912	14177
Gonorrhea	3878	5345	3514	61478	88948	63562
Syphilis	3573	4857	2233	69688	81901	42971

RATE

Chancroid	26.9	60.9	43.4	34.0	61.3	52.7
Gonorrhea	252.8	348.5	234.9	222.7	322.2	236.1
Syphilis	232.9	316.6	149.3	252.4	296.6	159.6

- Note: 1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

